

THURSDAY, December 20, 1770.]

(227) THE

[NUMB. 1459]

NEW-YORK
GENERAL

containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. od.	Beef per Barrel	44s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. 6d.	Pork	22s. od.
India Rum	35. 3d.	Salt	2s. od.
England ditto	25. 5d.	Bohea Tea	5s. 6d.
Madeira Sugar	53s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz.	20s. od.
Glasse's ditto	25. 1d.	Bees Wax	1s. 6d.
Molasses	25. od.	Nut Wood	3s. 6d.
		Oak ditto	17s. od.

WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age.	Water.	High-tides sets	
		H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	4	12	after 7 29 before 5
FRIDAY	5	1	7 29
SATURDAY	6	1	7 29
SUNDAY	7	2	7 29
MONDAY	8	3	7 29
TUESDAY	9	3	7 29
WEDNESDAY	10	4	7 29

Days 9 Hours 2 Minutes the 20th to the 26th.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL OF DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and
over the Province of New-York, and the Territories
depending thereon in America, Chancellor
and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL
for the Province of New-York.

May it please your Excellency.

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council for the Province of New-York, return your Lordship our hearty Thanks for your Speech; and with the greatest Sincerity and Respect, congratulate you on your safe Arrival. Zealously attached to our august Sovereign by the firmest Ties of Duty and Affection, we acknowledge the Continuance of his paternal Regard, in the gracious Appointment of a Nobleman of your Lordship's eminent Rank and Merit, to preside over this his faithful Colony.

The favourable Opinion your Lordship has conceived of the People committed to your Care, is a happy Presage of that Harmony and Tranquillity, which we are confident will distinguish your Administration, and render it easy and agreeable to your Self, and extensively beneficial to the Public; and your Lordship's just Applause of the conciliating Measures they have so lately manifested, in renewing that mutual Intercourse between Great Britain and her Colonies, so essential to the Interest of both, demands our warmest Gratitude.

The violent Conduct of the Spaniards, in seizing Fort-Egmont, in Time of profound Peace, is an Event which may be productive of the most important Consequences; we ardently wish the Calamities of War may be avoided; but since his Majesty, in Vindication of the Honour of his Crown, may be drawn into Hostilities, it is with the highest Satisfaction we receive your Lordship's Assurances, that the Security of this Part of his Domains, will be a principal Object of his Royal Care and Attention;—yet, as it is our Duty, we shall chearfully co-operate in whatever may be necessary to guard against the sudden Attempts of an Enemy.

We have Reason to expect singular Advantages from your Lordship's Influence and Abilities; and your Solicitude for the Welfare and Prosperity of this Colony, cannot fail of securing to your Lordship the Esteem and Affection of a grateful People.

By Order of the Council,

NEW-YORK, DANIEL HORSMANDE, Speaker.
13 Dec. 1770.

His LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR obliging Address, is in the highest manner pleasing to me; you may be assured of my being ever most watchful on my Part, for the Preservation of that Harmony and Tranquillity which I am so happy to find subsisting in the Province.

The Impartialist, or Universal Reformer,
No. I.

To be continued occasionally.

Amicus Socrates, Amicus Plato, at magis Amica
Veritas.

AS the Representatives of the People are now assembled, to consider of such Laws and Regulations as may be of Benefit to the Public; and as it is every Man's Duty, whether in Office or not, to contribute all he can to advance the common Weal; I beg Leave to communicate a few Hints, which I hope may be of extensive Utility, to the Contemplation of the Legislature.

TRUTH is the Supreme Attribute of the Supreme Being: She is almost a Divinity herself: And every wilful Deviation from the straight Paths of her Footsteps, is an affront to the Father of Light, and contributes to the Enlargement of the Kingdom of Darkness.

Now, if any means can be found to abridge the Dominion of Error, and extend the Borders of Righteousness, he will deserve well of the public, who points them out to Observation: and if the Interposition of the Legislature shall appear to be singularly useful in promoting these great Purposes, we can have no Doubt if that proper Step will be taken.—But I will not attempt to excite Attention by Theory and Declamation: What I wish to see effected, in few Words, is this, *An Act for the Prevention of Lying within his Majesty's Province of New-York in America*; and I question not but other Colonies—especially those to the Eastward—will soon catch our holy Zeal, and earnestly follow so laudible an Example.

Every person that has attended to our Publication for some Years past, must necessarily have observed, what a Torrent of Scandal and Abuse has been poured upon many of the most respectable Characters amongst us. *The Freedom of the Press*, it is true, is a most valuable Blessing: But then it should only be the Liberty of speaking the TRUTH; for I hope no one will contend that it is a Blessing to have the Liberty of propagating FALSHOOD: At that Rate, the Devil himself would be the most blessed Being in the Universe. Now, to guard against any Publication which is calculated for the Ruin of a Man's Character and Reputation, I would have a Law passed empowering the Person aggrieved to demand a Jury, within a limited Time, (to be summoned by a proper Officer,) who should, in the first Place, if the Name was not mentioned, but only Circumstances and Innuendoes, be bound to declare, whether the Complainant was, in their Opinion, the Person intended to be censured and detested; and then, whether he did according to the best of their Judgment, deserve such Censure and Defamation.—If their Opinion be, that he is not the Person, the Matter drops of Course; as it should do also, if they judge him guilty of the Allegations. But, if the contrary—if they judge that he is the Person, and does not deserve the Treatment he has met with, let the Printer, if he is known, be required to discover his Author: Should he refuse, let him be ordered to immediate Execution; should he comply, let the Author be called upon to prove his Allegations; and, in Default of Proof (before another Jury,) at the same Time it appearing that he was actuated by Malice,—and not being able to fix his Censures on a Person who did deserve them, to his Exculpation of himself from having wilfully injured the Innocent,—let him be ordered to immediate Execution.—Should it be objected that the Punishment is too heavy for the Offence; let perpetual Confinement to hard Labour be substituted in its Room, without the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper; lest some future Opportunity might be afforded him, in such a State of Security, to repeat his Transgression:—Tho' I think that no Punishment can be too severe for wanton and deliberate Malice; and I am convinced that he who wounds my good Name by false Accusation, would as readily take my Life, but

for the Fear of Detection, and Condemnation. My Reputation ought, surely, to be as well guarded as my Property; and few People think the Punishment of Death itself to be more than adequate to the Demerits of that Villain, who robs his fellow-Citizen of his pecuniary Possessions: Besides; the Law being once fairly and fully promulgated, every one might easily avoid the Offence. Nay, to a Mind of Sensibility and Benevolence, the Commission of it will ever be attended by Contrition and Remorse.

TRUTH ought never to be violated either in Word or Deed, (for there are practical Lies as well as verbal ones;) and the higher his Situation in Life is, who offends in this Article, the rather ought he to be convicted and brought to Punishment; in order to deter the Multitude below him, and those above him also if there be any, from the same Oblivion of Conduct.—The Gentlemen of the long Robe are amongst the most conspicuous Characters in the Community. When they undertake a Cause, they say they are bound to do the best for their Client: And so they are, so far as his Cause is truly defensible; but no farther. If they were convinced, as must often be the Case, upon the Client's first Application, that his Cause was bad, nothing should have induced them to engage in it: 'Tis a practical Violation of Truth. If the Client has imposed on them by Misrepresentation; let them punish him, and do Justice to themselves at the same Time, by withdrawing all Support, immediately on detecting his preposterous Attempt.

—And yet, it too often happens that the Counsellor, who pleads on the wrong Side of the Question, endeavours by every Artifice in his Power to bias the Jury, and lead them into Error, in order to gain himself the Reputation of an acute Orator, and his Client some Advantage to which he has no true Title, tho' at the same Time he is convinced that this is impossible to be effected but by the Ruin of an innocent Person, and the greatest Injustice done to the real Proprietor.—He may have, moreover the Hardines to protest, that he thinks he is acting properly, (and in Character,) when he thus exerts himself to the Confusion of Justice, and Establishment of Iniquity.—And so perhaps he may have persuaded himself, by a long Train of Falacies, and a continual Series of Impostions on his own Understanding—for which indeed he deserves no small Degree of Punishment. Yet, I would ask the stoutest of the Fraternity, if his Conscience had not many severe Struggles before he arriv'd at this Pitch of legal Perfection. But whatever may be his Sentiments of the Matter, in Respect to himself, certain it is that such Conduct is destructive of TRUTH, and highly injurious to the Rights of Mankind; to preserve which was the very Reason for establishing that Court, whereon he thus endeavours to trample them in the Dust. Strange Inconsistency! intolerable Profusion!

I would therefore propose, if the Jury before whom such Malefactor is haranguing, should unanimously declare it as their Opinion, that he is only attempting to mislead their Judgment, or corrupt their Integrity, regardless of Truth, and in Defiance of Righteousness, that he should be ordered to immediate Execution, out of the Court-house Window; as a Terror to all such daring Violators of Justice as himself, and a Lesson for the younger Members of the Fraternity, who have not yet had Time to harden their Consciences so much as their Masters, and are not Proof against such demonstrative Arguments.—This Law, I am persuaded, would cut off much Litigation, and even in that Respect, as well as in many others I could mention, would be of as much Service as the Chamber of Commerce.—With Regard to the unwarrantable Liberties which Lawyers often take in Court, with Characters much better than their own, I would have them treated like the Publishers of Defamation above mention'd. For my own Part, if ever I am so unfortunate as to be so treated, I shall try to obtain immediate Satisfaction, even

the instantaneous Imprisonment should be the Consequence of my Administration of Justice.

There are many other Professions, whose Practices of *falsifying*, are too notorious to be overlooked; but I have not Leisure to give them due Consideration at present. The Merchant and Trader are pretty generally employ'd in a lower, and less harmless, but still an inadmissible Degree of *Falsification*. The Physician, I fear, does not always cure a rich Patient so soon as he might: nor the Apothecary mix his Drugs according to *Prescription*. And it is too much to be apprehended that the *Divine himself* sometimes gives up his better Sentiments, to the prevailing Temper of his Audience, in Hopes rather of an Harvest of Subscribers and Followers, than of making real Converts to Truth and Godliness. Other Iniquities are to be punished by the Judges; but this, is a Crime of so dark and dangerous a Nature, as can be adequately punish'd only by the *Jungs of JUDGES*.

I shall, however, as my Leisure will permit, point out such Means as appear to me the most likely to prevent or correct the Evils above hinted at, and many others of a like Nature; together with a Variety of Disorders under which the Public labour, and the Method of treating them to the best Advantage, after having convinced my Fellow-Citizens that they are really sick; which, indeed I fear, will be the most difficult Part of my Undertaking; inveterate Habit having made them look upon many *Obliquities* of Conduct as absolute Advantages, or, at least, as necessary Evils.

N. B. Tho' the Punishments above mentioned, appear to me not at all too exorbitant, for the Crimes to which they are annexed; yet the Legislature must ever be supposed the properest Judges in Cases of such a public Nature; to whose better Understanding therefore, any Alteration they shall think expedient, is most humbly submitted: All that is aimed at being to procure some effectual Check or other, to Evils of such destructive Consequence, to the State as well as Individuals.

CONSTANTINOPLE. August 17.

THE accounts of the ill success of our troops have been stifled as much as possible by the court; but those who have escaped from the hands of the enemy assure us that the enemy are not only Masters of the Danube, but of all the towns, which the Turks have abandoned; which gives great uneasiness to the Sultan and his Ministers, who are very apprehensive of a revolt; which would have happened before this, if the garrison of the Seraglio had not timely opposed the enterprises of the mariners, which were excited by some discontented subjects.

LONDON,

Sept. 22. They write from Bourdeaux, that the Marshal Duke de Richlieu has behaved there with so much Wisdom and Moderation, that the Parliament registered freely, and without the least Opposition, the Edict for the Continuation of the second Twentieth-penny; only simply resolving, at the same Time, "most humbly to supplicate the King to afford Relief, as soon as possible, to a Province which has been overwhelmed with public Misfortunes for many Years past, and particularly this present Year, when the sudden Inundations have ruined great Part of the Country."

Letters from New-York mention, that Lieutenant Governor Colden was greatly instrumental in influencing the Merchants there to return to their Duty.

Saturday Night the D. of C. appeared at Drury-lane Theatre, in one of the green Boxes, with Mrs. B—, a married Lady of S—n. She is the Wife of a Gentleman belonging to the Customs there, who has permitted her, in Hope of Preference, to make an Excursion with his R. H. upon his taking his Bible Oath that she shall be forth-coming within nine Months. This is the first Instance of any of the Royal Family's hiding themselves in an upper Box at either of the Theatres.

The Spanish Ambassador has entirely dropped the Affair concerning the insult offered to his Master.

Sept. 30. Several private letters are received from persons of distinction in France, which give account of a dangerous misunderstanding between the King and the Princes of the blood, joined by the prime nobility, and as it is a very dangerous thing in that kingdom to write all that might be wrote on these occasions, we have reason to believe things rather worse than represented.

Oct. 2. Letters received yesterday from Smyrna declare, that all disturbances had ceased in that city; and that none of the English had been murdered in the late massacre, owing to the good terms the British Resident there, stood on, with the Governor.

On Wednesday last Captain Holwell, and Captain Elliot, received their commissions at the Admiralty Office, for the Prince of Wales, and Portland, and on Thursday had the honour of kissing

his Majesty's hand. The former is the Gentleman that struck the Frenchman's pendant in the Downs, and the latter is the Gentleman that cured Thurot of the Tooth-ach.

Captain Boyd, who went as chief Pilot to Admiral Elphinstone, is appointed to the command of a Russian Man of war, for his late gallant behaviour, and his ingenuity in forming a scheme to burn the Turkish fleet.

Lord Chatham has so settled his theans of information, that his intelligence of the secret movements and designs of the various powers of Europe, is frequently conveyed to him before the Ambassadors here of such respective Courts are acquainted with them themselves.

OCTOBER 4.

It is well known that we are at this time much richer, and better able by far to enter into war, than at the breaking out of the last in 1754-5.

We are assured that the court of Spain has not yet destroyed the whole expences of the last war, that the crown revenue is much in arrear, and that from the many monied men who assisted the court at that time being yet unpaid, the Ministry will find great difficulties to raise money.

We are assured on good authority, that the late usage of Mr. Connell, the English Merchant at Lisbon, will produce a change in the Ministry of the Court of Portugal; and that the present prime Minister, who detests the English and their interest, is likely to be dismissed.

Orders are sent down to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to get ready several more men of war, which, we hear, will be put into commission in a few days.

A report prevails, that an embargo is laid on all the British Ships in the Tagus, in consequence of the memorial sent to the Court of Lisbon.

It is said that a fleet will be immediately sent to take one of the Spanish islands, by way of retaliation for the loss of Falkland's island.

Monday sailed from the Downs the Russian fleet, with all the transports, bound for the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 2.

"We hear that the men of war, as they get ready, are ordered to Spithead from the several ports, so we soon expect to have a fine shew of ships there."

Oct. 5. Scarce a day passes, but Sir Edward Hawke and Lord Sandwich are together, in private conference with his Majesty for more than an hour.

They write from Jamaica, that a French schooner had lately committed divers acts of piracy upon the English and Spaniards indiscriminately, in the Bay of Honduras, and that one of his Majesty's ships of war, and a Bermudian trader, were gone in quest of her.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 29.

"The Neptune, Broomhall, deeply laden with fish from the Banks of Newfoundland, foundered on the 12th of August, being the second day after putting to sea. She was bound to the West of England; had 33 servants on board, seven of whom were drowned; the others, with the Captain and ship's company, were taken up by a French Bunker, who used them with great humanity for 19 days, when they met with a large Cat from Whitby, in the North of England, who received them on board, and landed them at Burlington on the 17th instant.

"We hear that several guardships are ordered to be stationed along the south coast of this kingdom, near Cape Clear, Kenmare Road, and Dingle Bay."

A great Personage is said to have, of late spoken high in commendation of Lord Chatham, and to have declared that notwithstanding he is well satisfied with the conduct of the present Premier, he could wish that popular Nobleman to take the lead in administration.

Letters from Venice mention, that they had a report there, that the Russians had made themselves masters of two forts at the entrance of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and were preparing to enter that canal.

We are told that France will cede Corsica to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; The French have found by experience, that the affections of the Corsicans are not to be ceded.

It is said that two Spanish men of war have been lately sent to Falkland island, to increase the force there.

Three French vessels, viz. a snow, a dogger, and a cutter, have lately been seen cruising to the northward of the Humber, about twenty five leagues.

A letter from Norfolk says, that corn was never so plenty there, and in the neighbouring countries as at present.

Oct. 6. We hear that a convention is actually signed between the Turks and the Russians, by the mediation of Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.

"An express is arrived from Gen. Meden with the important news, that more than forty Chiefs of Bucharian Tartars have submitted to the domin-

nion of her Imperial Majesty, and that all those who had formerly been under this empire had returned to it: In consequence of which Gen. Meden made two governments of this vast country, and has sent hither the two most powerful Princes as hostages, who will stay here till the conditions to which the Tartars have subjected themselves is entirely accomplished."

Oct. 9. The Princess Dowager, we are assured, is not expected to arrive in England before the 27th instant.

A private letter in town says, that a contagious illness is broke out at Dunkirk.

Saturday Gazette contains the King's orders in council, signifying, that as information hath been received, that the Plague hath broken out, and now rages in Walachia, Podolia, and other parts of Poland, and his Majesty, judging it probable, that the infection may be brought into this kingdom from Dantzick, or some other port or place in Royal and Ducal Prussia, or Pomerania; he therefore orders, that all ships, vessels, persons, goods, and merchandizes, now arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive, in any port of this kingdom, or the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from Dantzick, or any other port or place in Royal and Ducal Prussia, or Pomerania, do make their quarantine for forty days, from the day each ship or vessel shall come to anchor, in the place appointed for performing quarantine, and not before.

The King having received information that a contagious distemper rages among the horned cattle upon the coast of France; his Majesty's order in council is also published in Saturday's Gazette, commanding that no horned cattle, nor any manner of hides, skins, horns, hoofs, &c. of any horned cattle, nor any hay, straw, litter, fodder, or other things, which have been employed about infected cattle, or the hides, or any other part of such cattle, or have been in or near the places where any such infection hath been, shall be imported from any ports on the coast of France, within the districts of Picardie, Normandie, and Bretagne, into Great-Britain or Ireland, &c.

It is reported that letters from Lisbon have bro't advice, that the King of Portugal had caused it to be notified in express terms, to the French and Spanish Ministers, that it is not his intentions to adopt any measures which may oblige him to break thro' his treaties with Great Britain.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday last from Calais, we are informed, that no natives of France, whether men or women, are permitted to embark from thence to England; several persons of both sexes, who had taken passes, in order to sail with the English passengers, in the packet-boat, being stopped by the Commandant of the town, just as they were on the point of embarking.

His Majesty's ship the Thames, of 32 guns, at Plymouth, is put into commission, and the command given to Capt. Locker.

Captain Farmer is appointed to the command of the Tamar, put into commission at Deptford.

The Tartar, of 28 guns, at the same place, is put into commission, and the command given to Capt. Glover.

A Great Personage has been observed to be in uncommon high spirits since the first rumour of a war.

We are informed, that if the ministry receive assurances of the pacific disposition of the Court of Spain, we shall exact a ratification of some of the articles of the last treaty with Portugal, and proper acknowledgments for the late breach of them.

By a return of the number of pressed men and volunteers now on board the guardships, it appears that several hundreds are still wanting, to make up the complements for the men of war already in commission.

It is reported that the augmentation of the army was resolved upon, the last Cabinet Council.

A body of the North American merchants is now employed in drawing up their case, which, it is said, will be submitted to the immediate inspection of his Majesty.

It is said, the Spaniards sent great quantities of ordnance and ammunition, during the course of last year, to Cartagena, from whence they were conveyed across the Isthmus of Darien, to Panama, from which they supplied all their forts on the Eastern shore of South America, and also the Phillipine Islands.

A report is current, that the Senate of Venice has a design in agitation, to take advantage of the present confused situation of affairs in Turkey, and make an attempt to re-possess themselves of the territories in the Adriatic and the Levant, which were formerly taken from them by the Porte.

BOSTON, December 13. This Morning arrived Capt. Watt in a Ship from Bristol: From the public Prints we have extracted the few following Articles.

LONDON, October 6. On the death of Sir Richard Lyttelton, the King immediately ordered a letter to be wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherst, offering him the government of Jersey—As in this he has

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October 6. Lyttelton, the King imme- to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Jersey—As in this he has

rewarded a brave and generous Man, and did not consult his ministry, we may hope better days in other appointments. Sir J. A. immediately answered the letter with thanks, and acceptance of the office.

October 11. Tuesday night summonses were issued for the Parliament to meet as soon as possible; and it is thought they will be assembled this week: it is not certain whether this unexpectedly early meeting is occasioned by the evasive answer from Spain, or by the plague having broke out in France. Expresses were immediately sent to the members of both Houses of Parliament in all Parts of Great-Britain.

The last answer from the court of Madrid, according to a private letter from thence, was to the following purport: That his Catholic Majesty had ever looked upon the reciprocal friendship between Spain and Great-Britain as a proper object of attention, and which he, for his part, was desirous of cultivating with every mark of confidence and good faith; and if any of his ships, either of war or others, had done any thing destructive of the mutual harmony that ought to subsist between them, immediate orders should be sent to the governors for redressing the same."

We do not hear that any messenger has been sent off for Madrid since the arrival of Mr. Potter. The Truth is, more intelligence concerning the Spanish dispute is expected Saturday or Sunday next. If nothing satisfactory is received, final and conclusive dispatches will be sent off (perhaps by a messenger of greater importance and character than the last) to Madrid, who will be instructed to demand a CATEGORICAL answer within a few hours.—Thus much has transpired from a very respectable quarter.

The Spanish Ambassador has absolutely refused to answer any questions concerning the present disputes that may be put to him by the ministry, till he receives instructions from his court, which are expected every hour.

It is the opinion of all the politicians, that if hostilities are commenced between Great-Britain and Spain, America will be the grand scene of the war.

Yesterday Lord Mansfield, with the heads of the ministry, had a private conference with his Majesty.

We hear the Earl of Chatham and Lord Campden are both summoned to attend the grand Council on the Spanish dispute.

We are assured that there is yet another messenger at Madrid, waiting for the answer of the Spanish court to our last dispatches.

It is certain that the Spaniards have a fleet of between 40 and 50 ships of the line at Ferrol.

In case of a war with Spain, we shall have all the priva- teers of France poured upon us, with Spanish commissions; which will be a great annoyance to our trade; while we can take nothing from the Spaniards, for they have nothing to take, now their galleons are come home.

Two regiments of foot are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark, on the shortest notice.

This day the following promotion of Admirals took place; Sir Peter Dennis; Captains Buckle, Montague, Shuldam, Spry, and Lord Howe. No other promotions will be made, till the war is declared, which seems inevitable.

The plague rages at Constantinople,—at Bender which obliged the Russians to abandon the siege. Also at the Levant.—It is also said to be in France.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Capt. Marquis from Glasgow, on the Passage spoke with the following Vessels, viz. The 31st of October, in Lat. 24. 44, with a Snow from Newfoundland for Bilbao; the 23rd of Nov. Lat. 38, Lon. 64. 3, with a Brig which he imagined was from some Part of Connecticut, having Horses upon Deck, 5 Days out; but could not learn the Captain's Name; Dec. 1, Lat. 31, Lon. 64, with a Ship from Boston for Antigua, 4 Days out; the 3d, 120 Leagues Westward of Cape Henry, with a Ship from Virginia for London; the 9th, Lat. 38, Lon. 69, with a Sloop from New-London for St. Kitts, with Horses on Deck.

Saturday Night last the Ship Britannia, Capt. Munds, arrived here from London in 9 Weeks: He left the Downs the 11th of October, and the Land the 21; the 24th, off Cape Finisterre, Capt. Munds spoke with the Antigallican Frigate, who had been 7 Days from Plymouth, with Dispatches for Gibraltar, &c. who acquainted him, War was not declared when he left England.

Capt. Muads informs us, That about the 8th or 9th of October, the Courier who was sent Express to Madrid arrived at Dover, and that by what could be learned from him, (he being very referred) the Court of Spain had made such Confessions as were thought at Deal, by a Letter from Dover, that Matters would be settled to the Satisfaction of Great Britain.

Capt. Kemble left the Downs 4 Days before Capt. Munds; and the 9th instant, the Snow Resolution, Capt. Le Chevalier, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, was spoke with by Capt. Munds.

The Premiums of Insurance on most of the Goods on board the Britannia, is from 4 to 6 and Half per Cent. and tis generally believed in London, that a War between Great Britain and Spain is unavoidable.

The Beulah, Heideron; and the Industry, Sheperdon, were to sail from London for this Port, in two Weeks after Capt. Munds.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, December 5, 1770.

"Yesterday the Jury gave in their Verdict, and found two of the Soldiers guilty of Manslaughter only, and the other six not guilty. There was not one Inhabitant of the Town upon the Jury. The Country People are not under such strong Prejudices. Indeed from the Borders of Connecticut all the Way to Boston, you will find People in every Town exclaiming against Boston; for imposing upon the Country by false Representations, and drawing them into Measures, which they say will ruin

the Provinces; in Boston itself, many who were very high, say they have gone too far. You may remember a Letter printed in one of their News Papers some Months ago, dated from Scituate, where, one of the Judges lives, giving an Account of Preston's Servant coming privately to the Judge by Night. I heard a Gentleman of Character say the other Day, that it could be proved that this was a forged or feigned Letter, published by a Town Officer, in Order to prejudice the Minds of the People. What a wicked blood thirsty—

must this be? A Gentleman lately from the West-Indies, who was in Court at the Trial of the Soldiers, told me, he overheard one of the— of the Town several Times speak so loud that the Jury might hear him, making his Remarks as the Witnesses were giving Evidence, and when something was said, which seemed to bear hard upon one of the Prisoners, he declared that Fellow ought to be hanged. I have been told that the Jury laid great Stress upon the Evidence, of a Plan having been laid by the Inhabitants to attack the Soldiers, a great Number having met together in the Market Place, breaking the Stalls to furnish them with Clubs, such as were not before provided, and amongst the rest, there was one with a white Wig, & a Boston red Cloak, encouraging them to make the Attack. It is commonly said to be the same Person who published the feigned Letter about Preston."

Yesterday Afternoon, in 9 Weeks from Torbay, arrived the Ship Beaver Capt. Kemble, from London, but brings no News from thence so late as we have had. With him came Passengers, Capt. Benzell, Mr. Stone, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Price, and Mr. De Grotz of Philadelphia.

On the Passage Capt. Kemble, spoke the following Vessels, viz. Nov. 9, Lat. 56 Long. 38, the Ship King George, Capt. Gregory from Rotterdam, last from Portland Road, out 19 Days, bound to South-Carolina. Nov. 30. Lat. 32, 7, Long. 68. a Sloop 5 Days from Virginia, to Bermudas. Dec. 12. Spoke the Sloop Betty and Polly, Capt. Rogers, 8 Leagues from Sandy-Hook, 3 Days from New-York bound to Penafiel.

Sailed since our last, Captains Chambers and Clarke, for Bristol; and Captains Read and Lawrence, for London.

Extract from the Printed Votes of the General Assembly now sitting.

13th December, 1770.

A Motion was made by Mr. De Noyellis, in the Words

following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,
I Move, That Alexander McDougall may be ordered to attend forthwith at the Bar of this House, to answer to a Complaint I have to make against him, for being the supposed Author or Publisher of a certain Paper, directed "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York;" and signed, A Son of Liberty, dated the 10th of December, 1769. And a Debate arising upon the said Motion, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.
Mr. Bertram,
Mr. Repetis,
Mr. Clinton,
Mr. De Witt,
Mr. Ten Eyck,
Mr. De Noyellis,
Mr. Gale,
Mr. Jancoy,
Col. Seaman,
Mr. Billopp,
Mr. Clinton,
Mr. Kissam,
Mr. Van Cortlandt,
Capt. De Lancey,
Col. Phillips,
Mr. De Lancey,
Mr. Van Kleck.

For the Negative.
Col. Seaman,
Mr. Billopp,
Capt. Seaman,
Mr. Kissam,
Mr. Van Cortlandt,
Capt. De Lancey,
Col. Phillips,
Mr. De Lancey,
Mr. Van Kleck.

Ordered therefore,
That Alexander McDougall attend the House forthwith.

Ordered, That the Sergeant at Arms attending this House, serve him with a Copy of this Order forthwith.

The Sergeant at Arms attending at the Door, was called in; and being asked what he had done with Respect to summoning Alexander McDougall to attend at the Bar of this House, answered, that he was attending accordingly.

The said Alexander McDougall being then called in, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that he was charged by a Member of this House, with being the Author or Publisher of a certain Paper, entered on the printed Journals of this House, on the 18th Day of December, 1769, Page (45) directed

"To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York;" and the same being read, Mr. Speaker asked him, Whether or not he was the Author or Publisher of the same? To which said McDougall replied, "That as the Grand Jury and House of Assembly had declared the Paper in Question to be a Libel, he could not answer to the Question. Secondly, That as he was under Prosecution in the Supreme Court, he conceived it would be an Infraction of the Law of Justice, to punish a British Subject twice for one Offence, for that no Line could be run, that he might be punished without End: But he would not be understood to deny the Authority of the House to punish for a Breach of Privilege, when no Cognizance is taken of it in another Court."

And upon Mr. Speaker's asking, Whether the foregoing Words of said McDougall, were not a Contempt of the Authority of this House? A Debate arose, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.
Mr. De Noyellis,
Mr. Bertram,
Mr. Ten Eyck,
Mr. Van Kleck,
Capt. De Lancey,
Mr. Rapalje,
Mr. Billopp,
Mr. Clinton,
Mr. Kissam,
Mr. Van Cortlandt,
Capt. Seaman,
Mr. Phillips.

For the Negative.
Mr. Gale,
Col. Woodburn.

Resolved therefore,

That Alexander McDougall in his above Reply, does deny the Authority of this House, and is therefore guilty of a high Contempt.

And the said McDougall refusing to ask Pardon of the House for the said Contempt.

Ordered therefore,

That the said McDougall be taken into Custody by the Sergeant at Arms attending this House.

Ordered,

That the Speaker issue his Warrant to the Gaol Keeper of

the City and County of New-York, commanding him to receive the said McDougall, into safe and secure Custody, and him to keep Prisoner in the common Gaol of the said City and County, until he shall be thence discharged by due Course of Law; and that the Sergeant at Arms convey the said McDougall, and deliver him to the Keeper of the said Gaol."

Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Church, for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City, by the Rev. Mr. OGILVIE, when a handsome Collection was made for that Purpose.

Next Sunday Morning a Charity Sermon will be preached at the French Church, in this City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Britannia, Munds, from London; Elizabeth and Mary, Corell, Philadelphia. Brig Catherine and Elizabeth, Galatian, St. Eustatia; Christian, Manfod; St. Augustine; Mary Ann, Adams, Tortola; Snow Thistle, Hunter, Glasgow. Sloop General Gage; Thayer; Molly, Wightman; and Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island; Sally, Pell; and Hester, Lowndes; St. Croix; Little Bob, Harris, New Orleans; Industry; Petty, New Providence.

OUTWARD. Ship Prince of Wales, M'Kenzie, for Belfast; Two Peggies, Shutter, Newry; Elizabeth and Mary, Covell, Dublin. Brig St. Lawrence, Reeve, Lisbon; Diana, Wilson, Newry; Boon, Bras, South-Carolina. Schooner Sally, Athoy, Dominica. Sloop Molly, Wightman; General Gage, Thayer; and Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island.

CLERKS. Ship Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, to London. Brig Experiment, Johnston, Port-Aransas; Betty, Woodside, Galway; Elizabeth, Brown, Monto Christo. Schooner Bon Avenue, Boyd, St. Augustine. Sloop Trelawny, Pease, North-Carolina; Three Brothers, Coffin, Nantucket; De Lancey, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island; Charles Town, Whetstone, St. Eustatia.

THE Society for Reformation of Mariners, are hereby notified of an Extraordinary Meeting, on Wednesday Evening the 26th Instant, Dec. at Six o'Clock, at the usual Place.—Tis hoped the Members will be punctual in their Attendance.

IMPORTED.

By JOHN THURMAN, junr.

And now Selling at his Store in Wall Street, near the East

of Chatham, on the most reasonable Terms.

BLANKETS, WOOLLENS, FLANNELS; &c. Suitable to the Season—An assortment of Cutlery, Silks, Threads, Bindings, Fittings, Ribbands, and other Military, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Linens, Calicoes, and Manchester Goods; Felt Hats, and a Variety of India Goods as usual. Rum, Sugar, and Pifol-Powder.

SWANSKIN BLANKETS.

A Parcel Swanskin Blankets, 9-4 and 10-4 wide, of the first Quality, to be sold at P. M'DAVETT'S Store, near the Fly-Market.

Also, yellow and red Flannels, embossed Sceps; Men's and Women's worsted Hosiery, with a few Pieces of superfine Cloths.

10th Dec. 59 62

T O B E S O L D.

A Grift-Mill and Saw-Mill in a good Repair, with 30 Acres of Land and a House, lying on the Post-Road in Woodbridge; inquire of William Ford, who now occupies the Premises.

Also a fine Farm near Cranbury, contains 100 Acres, above half very fine Timber, a neat Farm House, large Barn, a good bearing Orchard, and a pleasant healthy Situation, near the Stage Road, and every Way a convenient profitable Farm.

Also a Farm on the Stage Road of Hythe's Town, contains 100 Acres of good Land, convenient Buildings and suitable for a Tradesman.—Inquire about these two Places of Lucas Schenck, near the Premises.

These Places will be sold at reasonable Rates, and if one Quarter of the Money is paid, the rest may continue at Interest: To be entered upon the 1st of April next. Apply to JOHN SMYTH, Esq; at Amboy, or WALTER RUTHERFORD, at New-York.

30th Dec. 59 62

New-York, December 15, 1770.

WHEREAS one Thomas Britman, on the 17th of September last, bought of Jacob Van Wagenen, a Parcel of Bohemian Tea, on Credit, and left in his Hands, for Security of the Debt, three Watches, which he promised to redeem in ten Days, but has hitherto made no Application for that Purpose, I therefore hereby give public Notice, That if the said Britman does not come in one Month from the Date hereof, and redeem the said Watches, I shall expose them to Sale and make the most of them; and shall be ready to return the overplus when called for.

(59 62) JACOB VAN WAGENEN.

THE Printer hereof also hereby gives Notice, that he shall act in like Manner, with a Watch left in his Hand for the Security of a Debt, if not soon discharged.

T O B E S O L D.

A Farm, situate on the North Side of Staten Island, at the Mouth of the Kill Van Kull, (where is plenty of fine Fish and Oysters,) consisting of about 133 Acres, whereof about 60 Acres are Wood-Land, 20 Acres of Meadow, and the rest clear'd Land, of which is a good Stone dwelling House, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cell

POET'S CORNER.

(The COUNTRY SCHOOLMASTER.)

From Doz. Goldsmith's deserted Village.

BESIDE you straggling fence, that skirts the way,
With blossom'd bower, unprofitable gay,
There in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,
The village master taught his little school
A man severe he was, and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laugh'd, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd;
Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declar'd how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write and cypher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides preface,
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing too the Parson own'd his skill,
For e'en, though vanquish'd, he could argue still;
While words of learned length, and thundering sound,
Amaz'd, the gazing rusticks rang'd around,
And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.—
But past is all his fame, the very spot
Where many a time he triumph'd, is forgot;
Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,
Where once the sign post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut brown draughts inspir'd,
Where gray beard mirth and smiling toil retir'd,
Where village statesmen talk'd with looks profound,
And news much older than their ale went round.
Imagination fondly stoops to trace
The parlour splendours of that festive place;
The white wall'd wall, the nicely sanded floor,
The varnish'd clock, that click'd behind the door;
The chest contriv'd a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;
The pictures plac'd for ornament and use,
The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose;
The hearth, except when winter chill'd the day,
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay,
While broken tea cups, wifely kept for show,
Rang'd o'er the chimney, glitt'ning in a row.
Yain' auxiliary splendours! could not all
Reprise the tottering mansion from its fall?
Out'reit sinks, nor shall it more impart
An hour's importance to the poor man's heart;
Thither no more the peasant shall repair
To sweet oblivion of his daily care;
No more the farmer's news, the barber's tale,
No more the woodman's ballad shall prevail;
No more the smit his dusky brow shall clear,
Relax his ponderous strength, and lean to hear;
The host himself no longer shall be found,
Careful to see the mantling bliss go round;
Nor the coy maid, half willing to be pres'd,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.

New-York, December 13, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

JOHN ANTHONY BEAU,

ENGRAVER and CHASER,

PROPOSES to teach any Ladies or Gentlemen that incline to learn, the Art of Drawing, in all its Branches. He engraves and does all Sorts of chafing Work, at the most reasonable Rates. Whoever will favour him with their Commands, are desired to apply to Mr. Lewis Futter, Gold and Silver Smith, opposite to the Coffee-House.

38 61

Just published, and to be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange.

PHILOSOPHIC SOLITUDE:

OR
THE CHOICE
OF
A RURAL LIFE:

POEM.

By a GENTLEMAN educated at YALE COLLEGE.

Me placet ante omnia flos.

Orium sive literis mors est, & vivi dominis sepultura. VIRG.

SUTTON and LATHAM,

HAVE open'd Apartments for Inoculation, where Patients will be carefully attended, and every Thing necessary provided. Their Price for Inoculation, is Three Pounds Four Shillings, New-York Currency.

As there may be some Persons willing to be inoculated, but who cannot conveniently pay even so small a sum as Half a Johanna; they are informed, that the Price shall be adapted to their Circumstances.

Mr. Latham inoculates from Six Weeks old; and every Month in the Year.

For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his House in Broad-Street.

56 59

JACOB ROSEBOOM.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lou's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

56 59

TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land, containing ten Acres, situate in the Town of West-Chester, nearly opposite to the Church, on which is a large Dwelling House two Stories high, a good Barn, and several other Conveniences, four Acres of Mowing Ground, with about thirty good bearing Apple-Trees, and a very good Garden, the rest Pasture Land. It is very pleasantly situated and is within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town Landing. An indisputable Title will be given, by

JAMES DE LANGEY. Jun.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing

Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for

Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS in the night of the 8th of November, the cabin of the Brigantine Sally, lying at New-York, was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, amongst which were, six silver tea spoons and a pair of sugar tongs, mark'd ST, a number of books, amongst which were, Smollett's history of England, seven vols. the Spectator, 9 vols. Shakespear's plays, 9 vols. Johnston's dictionary, 2 vols. Atkinson's and Parson's navigation; a calendar and mariners compass, with sundry other books, and considerable wearing apparel. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward. And if any of the above goods are offered to sale, and the persons to whom they are offered would stop them, they will be thankfully rewarded, by

SOLOMON TOWNSEND.

N. B. In case of the subscriber's absence, apply to Mr. Jacob Townsend, merchant in New-York.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1770.

38 51

IF William Roughsedge, late of Prescot, in the County of Lancashire (and who was imported as a Transport in the Swale, Capt. John Metcalfe, in the Year 1763, and bound to Mr. Burch of Wicomico River, near Pele's Warehouse, in Charles County, Maryland) be living, may hear of something to his advantage, by applying to the Printer hereof; or whoever, can give any intelligence of him, so that a Certificate may be had of his being a live or dead, will be handsomely rewarded, by applying as above.

56 59

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, anno domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janes' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginning, north fifty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty-nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poetek creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty five chains, then south eighty one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Matys Houghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gelsert Marfells, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend them and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68

JACOB ROSEBOOM.

HENRY VAN VLECK,

At his Store in Dock-Street;

HAS just imported in the New Hope, Capt. De Peyster, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool.—A general Assortment of Goods, amongst which are,—Bearskins and Beaver Coatings, blue and red do. Striped Blankets, broad and narrow Frizes and Naps; Farnoughts, Plains, Forrest Cloths, Broad-Cloths; 7-8 and 9-4 Blankets, Checks, Sheet and Bar Lead,—a few Bales of Pepper, &c. &c.

A few Trunks of Cottons and Callicoes, cheap as can be imported.

37 60

Just opened Store, and to be sold.

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co. MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, &c. coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 31—

To be lett and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to sir William Johnson, Bart. lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats. The land is very well watered, and the quality of the soil is such as will satisfy any settler on inspection, as is well known to all who have hitherto seen it.—These lots are proposed to be lett for the term of one life, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 40s per ann. for every 300 acres; and from thence during the remainder of that life, at the yearly rent of £.3 New-York currency; and should the life be terminated before the expiration of the first five years, liberty will be given to renew the lease for one other life, without paying any fine for the same, and afterwards (as a farther encouragement) the heirs at law shall have the preference given them of each lot, so taken up on such terms, and subject to such rent, as other lands in the said tract shall then be rented for.—These terms will give each settler a freehold right, and when the nature of the soil, and its vicinity to a rich well settled country are duly considered, it must appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can generally meet with in any part of the country. Any person inclining to settle on these terms, are to apply to the proprietor at his seat at Johnson-Hall.

N. B. There are several improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as shall be agreed on, also some valuable tracts of land to be sold, and others to be granted in fee simple. For the particulars, apply as above directed.

57 68

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles, on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,—not more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to fay them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country, if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end.—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

New-Haven, Nov. 2, 1770.

WE the Subscribers being apprised Trustees, (by the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, holden on the second Thursday of October, 1770) of the Estate of Elizabth Judd, of Waterbury, an Insolvent Debtor; Do hereby give public Notice, to the Creditors of the said Judd, to meet at the Dwelling House of Medad Lyman, Innholder in New-Haven, upon the last Monday of February next, at 12 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to consider of what is necessary to be done, relative to the Division of the Estate of said Judd, agreeable to Act of the said Assembly.

Samuel Bishop, } Trustees.

Joseph Hopkins, }